

Columba bantamensis, Sparrman, Mus. Carls. iii. t. 67; Horsfield et Raffles.

KATITIRAN, Sumatrans (Raffles).
Pinang.

200. CHALCOPHAPS INDICA.

Columba indica, Linn. S. N. i. p. 284 (1767); Edw. B. pl. 14.

Columba javanica, Gmel. S. N. i. p. 781; Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 183; Raffles, id. p. 317.

Columba cæruleocephala, Gmel.

Columba superciliaris, Wagler, Syst. Av. Col. sp. 80.

Monornis perpulchra, Hodgson.

Chalcophaps augusta, Bonap. C. G. Av. ii. p. 92.

TAKOAT et POONAI TANNA, Malays.

From Pinang and Malacca. Identical with Indian and Javanese specimens.

“Iris dark brown; bill light scarlet; feet pale lake.”—*Cantor’s Notes.*

201. TURTUR TIGRINUS.

Columba tigrina, Temm. Fig. t. 43 (1808); Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 183.

Turtur tigrinus, Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxiv. pp. 263, 480.

Turtur chinensis (pt.), Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av. ii. p. 63; G. R. Gray, List of Columbæ, Brit. Mus. p. 42.

DERO seu DERKUKU, Java (Horsfield).

Adult and young.

Specimens procured at Pinang and Malacca.

“This species resembles *T. suratensis*,” says Mr. Blyth, “but wants the pale vinaceous spots on the scapularies and wings, whilst it retains the black mesial streaks, which are wanting in *T. chinensis*, Scop. (Sonn. Voy. t. 102): there is also much less ash-colour on the wings than in *T. suratensis*, but it is of the same size as the latter, or much smaller than *T. chinensis* (which last has also deep ash-coloured lower tail-coverts).”

5. REMARKS ON THE HABITS OF A HERRING GULL (*LARUS ARGENTATUS*). BY A. D. BARTLETT.

In calling attention to the singular and remarkable habits of a bird of this species, permit me to give an extract from the ‘Garden Guide’ of 1852, in order that the origin of this individual specimen may be perfectly known.

“In the beginning of June 1850, a Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) hatched out her young ones in the enclosure (No. 17), which is overshadowed by two weeping ash trees. The male bird had assisted her so constantly in incubation, that his strength gave way,

and he died just as the young birds were chipping out of the shell. The female then became restless, left the eggs, and was only induced to resume her place for the few hours which were necessary to complete the hatch by the keeper having arranged the dead body of her mate in counterfeit presentment of the position he generally took up near her when not himself upon the eggs."—*Extract from 'Garden Guide,' 1852*

It will, I hope, be understood that the birds so hatched in 1850 were the parents of the individual whose habits I now wish to record.

This bird was one of two hatched about the latter end of May 1857, and was reared by its parents in the gardens, where it remained during the summer and autumn of that year. At the commencement of the winter he was in the habit of flying about (not having been pinioned), and occasionally staying away a *day* or *two*, then *for a week or more*, returning again generally about feeding-time, and alighting among the other gulls and feeding with them. This continued till the end of March 1858, at which time he disappeared. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until the middle of November 1858, when, to the delight and astonishment of all who knew him, he returned one afternoon at the usual time. *Meeting the keeper with the box of food, he followed him* to the enclosure where he was hatched, and settling down among the other gulls, took his dinner as though he had never been away, not appearing the *least shy or wild*. Here he remained with his parents and the other gulls, occasionally flying off for a *day* or *two*, until the beginning of February 1859.

He again departed and by many was given up for lost; others, however, thought he might again return. And on the morning of *Saturday last, between eight and nine o'clock*, we were gratified to behold the long-lost Gull making his way to his old quarters much improved in his appearance, having nearly completed his adult plumage. He immediately came down and was greeted by his old friends, who evidently recognized him. He *appeared fatigued and hungry*: I sent for some food, and he came boldly towards us, and fed almost from the hand. As soon as his appetite was satisfied, he walked about, quite at home among the other gulls. Since Saturday I have seen him flying now and then over the Gardens and Park, but returning after a short flight.

In conclusion, I beg to say I am indebted to one of the Society's most careful and very intelligent keepers (B. Misselbrook) for some of the facts which have enabled me to bring before you these very interesting particulars.

6. ON THE MOST EFFICIENT MEANS OF PRESERVING THE EGGS OF BIRDS IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY BE AFTERWARDS HATCHED. BY A. D. BARTLETT.

I believe there are but few persons who are quite satisfied by seeing and examining the dried skins and feathers of birds.

The great desire, therefore, to see, or to possess, in a living state,